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## REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS

him, can such changes be effected through the agency of probation, as to make it reasonably probable that he will become law-abiding?

The above questions show that the author feels that probation is only one of many treatments which may be applied to offenders and that it is by no means the proper treatment for every offender.

Emphasis is laid upon the necessity of having experienced and well-trained people with strong personal qualifications as probation officers.

Various statistical tables are given to show the results of probation in England and America leading to the conclusion that "Whether one compares the results to society of the probation system and the gaol system, or whether one looks at the lives of the offenders themselves, the probation system shows advantageously as at once the more educational and more economical method."

The unsuccessful probation cases are classed as (a) Those who are returned to Court by the probation officer for breach of conditions; (b) Those who are arrested by the police and convicted of a further offence; (c) Those who abscond.

For the treatment of those cases it is recommended that long term industrial training centers be established both for the offenders who suffer from physical defects and for those who are normal physically.

The defects in the probation system are stated as being (a) Unsuitable probation officers; (b) Unsuitable cases; (c) Too short probationary periods; (d) Inadequacy of organization and control.

The Probation System by Cecil Leeson is an accurate and valuable handbook on the practice and procedure of Courts having jurisdiction over cases in which probation orders may be entered and on the work of probation officers.—It is highly recommended.

Chicago.

JOEL D. HUNTER.

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VERBRECHERTYPEN: 1 BAND, 2 HEFT. SAUFER ALS BRANDSTIFTER, von H. W. Grubbe und K. Williams, Heidelberg; und G. L. Dreyfus, Frankfurt a. Main.

1 BAND, 3 HEFT. Zur Psychologie des Massenmords Hauptlehrer Wagner von Degerloch. Eine Kriminologische und psychiatrische Studie von Professor Dr. Robert Gaupp, in Tübingen. J. Springer, Berlin, 1913, pp. 101. M. 2.

The second and third monographs in the above series, continue the analysis of criminal types. In response to criticisms, the authors now disclaim any intention of presenting the bases upon which the types are worked out. Their aim will be to give as clear a picture as possible of the actual (not an ideal) type, using their "experience" as the guide. This makes of the present series, then, a literary product. It leaves us in the dark as to how much of the characterization of the type lies in the imagination of the authors, how much is due to the methods of procedure in securing the information, and how much is actual fact. The scientific studies upon the broad questions of *Milieu* oder *Anlage* will appear as *Heidelberger Abhandlungen*, two volumes of which are now ready.

The problem is to present the material in such a way as to give a

## REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS

complete picture of the type. For this purpose the heredity, the early history and environment, the educational advantages, and the details of recent life must be examined. In each of the four cases presented in the first of the two papers above mentioned, the heredity is in some degree defective. But while giving this fact due weight, the authors pass on to the questions of criminological fact and examine the habits, the dispositions and attitudes of each individual, and present such of them as stand in close relation to the final act. The treatment is limited to a characterization from the diagnostic point of view. It is not within the province of the monograph to discuss means of correction. It is found, therefore, that a gradual onset of chronic alcoholism ends in delirium and an explanation of this act is given in terms of the mental and physical background. But one incongruous note appears in this series of presentations. In the case of Bitter, by Prof. Dr. K. Wilmanns, it is asserted that no interesting psychological problems are presented and apparently for the reason that there are so many cases like this one. As against this belief, there is a conviction among psychologists that it is among these exaggerated and commonplace cases that we are likely to find the solution of some of the most perplexing psychological problems; for here the "stamping in" process (of the experiences throughout the earlier history) has been most thoroughly effective. The authors carefully avoid any superficial conclusions as to the causation of crime by alcohol, and it seems clear from the descriptions that they regard alcoholism as merely one of the expressions of an underlying defective character.

A very suggestive and useful addition to this monograph appears in the appendix. Two charts are given in colors, from which one may read at a glance the life history of the criminal, the amount of time he has spent during his life in the house of correction, in prison, in a hospital, in an institution for the insane, etc.

In the second of the above monographs appears the life history of Wagner von Degerloch, a school teacher, 40 years of age, of excellent reputation and possessed of many friends. He stabbed his wife and four children while they were asleep, proceeded thence to a neighboring village in which he was formerly employed as a teacher, and after setting fire to a number of buildings, he took his stand near a schoolhouse and shot at every man who appeared, sparing the women and children. Eight men were killed and twelve wounded. He was overpowered after a fierce struggle in which he was beaten into insensibility and finally was sent to a psychiatric clinic for examination. The results of the investigation conducted by Dr. Gaupp are given as presented by him to the trial court. The paper consists of some 200 pages, together with a classified bibliography of 99 titles, each with a critical note, on the subject of wholesale murders.

The family history in this case shows psychopathic taint but the character development of later life shows clearly the effects of early association with the mother, a woman of strong emotional nature with antisocial tendencies. The history is traced through boyhood, adolescence and manhood. His educational history, his examinations for

## REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS

positions as teacher, the details of sexual perversions, events leading up to marriage and an unhappy domestic life, are fully set forth.

His teachers and associates both professional and social speak highly of him. He was regarded as an ambitious man, of keen and observant mind, tending to philosophic and literary ideals. He kept a voluminous diary in which he expressed somewhat fully his hopes and fears, his plans and ideals. During the later years he became dissatisfied, morbid, suspicious. He ranked himself high among German literary men, conceived a hatred for government and social restraints, and practiced sexual perversions. After an enforced marriage, which necessitated removal to another village, he gradually grew away from friends and developed a morbid mental existence apart from the world of affairs about him. This phase of his life shows religious touches in which he compares himself with Christ. He finally came to believe that his life was ruined through his wife's tattling to her friends in the neighboring village, and decided to end it by putting out of the way all who knew her and her reports. The plan was a deliberate one, worked out in detail for every step and for every minute of the day and was frequently mentioned in a diary kept by the patient.

At the clinic he was diagnosed as a Paranoiac, but it is recognized that the exception of the women and children in the wholesale shooting shows an unusual characteristic for Paranoia. It is supposed that the paranoiac system became so widespread through frequent rehearsal that the motivation changed, and the scheme of justification for the deed necessitated the annihilation only of those men who he believed had held him in scorn, and of the children who might inherit his own defects. The study is an excellent analysis of a certain type of worry and its effects.

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A. H. SUTHERLAND.

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SOCIAL LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA. By *Ward Bonsall*, member of the Allegheny County Bar. Published by the Associated Charities of Pittsburgh and the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, 1914. Pp. ix, 146. \$1.50.

Complaint is frequently made that social workers waste much valuable time through ignorance of the law. The complaint while just, seems in a fair way to be placed in the past tense, if we may judge from such a book as Mr. Bonsall's. Its purpose, in brief, is to present as concisely and untechnically as possible those statutes and the process of their enforcement, which bear upon the social relationships and conditions of families and persons which social workers are called upon to serve and deal with in their daily rounds. To be sure it is in no sense a "Handy Lawyer," designed to obviate recourse to competent legal advice. It is designed to offer the social worker just that familiarity with the commonwealth's resources in law which will enable him to walk wisely, and will direct him where to go when he needs expert technical guidance. Moreover, it is significant as an experiment in co-operation between two well known social agencies and a lawyer whose social services have already been distinguished.